

REMARKS

Claims 1-5, 8-20 are pending with the entry of this amendment. The Applicant acknowledges the Office Action's indication of allowable subject matter in Claims 1-5, and 8-19. Claims 6-11, 17, 18 and 20 stand rejected.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112 2nd paragraph

The Office Action rejected Claims 8-11, 17, 18 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 2nd paragraph.

The Applicant has rewritten Claims 8, 17, 18 and 20, in view of the Examiners comments in item 3. This rejection is now moot.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102

The Office Action rejected Claim 20 as being anticipated by Degura et al.

Claims 20 recites:

In a multiple access chirp radio communication system with a plurality of mobile transmitters, a method of discriminating between plural types of mobile transmitters transmitting chirp signals of different slopes over independent transmission paths within a same frequency band comprising the steps of:

- (a) receiving a chirp signal;
- (b) detecting the slope of the received chirp signal; and,

(c) determining mobile transmitter type as a function of the detected chirp slope.

The Office Action's rejection generally relates to the limitations of Claim 6 and fails to address the specific limitations recited in Claim 20, specifically a multiple access chirp radio communication system and mobile transmitters.

Degura does not disclose a multiple access system nor does it disclose mobile transmitters and thus cannot anticipate Claim 20.

The Applicant requests withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of Claim 20.

The Office Action rejected Claim 20 as being anticipated by Otto.

The Office Action asserts that Otto discloses "step (56) for determining transmitter type as a function of the detected chirp slope. The Applicant disagrees with this assertion.

Otto is a system and method for geo-location plural remote transmitters. The data processor 56 determines geo-location parameters such as time of arrival (TOA) and angle of arrival (AOA), and transmitter ID. The specific transmitter (or transmitter type), however is not determined by the slope of the chirp signal but rather by an encoded ID determined by demodulating the carrier signal.

Otto describes in Col. 6 lines 30-45 " At the appropriate time, depending upon the application the controller causes chirps to be generated by the chirp generator to encode the data to be transmitted. The data may be as simple as the identification of the

transmitter which is transmitted on a periodic basis... the data to be encoded and transmitted may include both an identification signal” Also see Col. 5 lines 43-60.

Otto further describes “the signals from the individual receiving elements 52 are provided to a like number of channel processors 54 which demodulate the signals received on the elements 52, decodes the information contained therein,...Information regarding the received decoded signals and their times of arrival and or angles or arrival may be provided to a data processor 56, which may provide an indication of the identity of the transmitter which has sent a signal”.

It is clear that Otto determines transmitter ID by demodulation of data containing the ID in the signal and not as a function of chirp slope. Otto uses a reference slope to demodulate the signal but is not deterministic of the transmitter type. Therefore, Otto cannot anticipate Claim 20 as it does not show all the features recited therein.

The Applicant request withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of Claim 20.

CONCLUSION

The Applicant has rewritten Claims 8, 17, 18 and 20 to obviate the 112 2nd paragraph.

In view of the above amendment and arguments the Applicant contends that Claims 1-5, 8-20 are in condition for allowance. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney to address any issues unresolved by this response.

Respectfully submitted,



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